### TRIBUNE WAR LETTERS.

THE FRIGHTENED VISITORS—CESSATION OF TRADE -DESERTED STREETS. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Paris, Sept. 7 .- Things are coming to a crisis. John Bull is packing up as fast as ever he can and flying from the city, which until so recently suited so well his gourmand propensities and other less innocent You see him grow pale as he did when he disappeared from Brussels and was so eleverly humougged by Mr. Rawdon Crawley. And indeed he might complain of duliness, and set it off against a charge of ere cowardice. He might deplore the miserable, renching weather, the deserted Boulevards, the querulas or savage looks with which he is constantly assailed s it not startling to learn that the Prussians are sup-cosed to be within two days of the gates, and that the great victorious army has already sent us tokens of its rch in the hurried, battered, and soiled troops who eem to arrive in crowds, instead of making their return what dignified by strict array and warlike music Alarming placards are posted on every post and pillar. saw one suggestive of relief for the wounded, not of the inded afar off, but of those who may possibly within the next week be crippled and maimed before or upor the lines and fortifications that encircle their own dwell Then we read orders concerning the prices of and begin to speculate upon the possibilities of having to solve disagreeable problems of animal econo-The authorities will not allow shop-keepers to store s in order to make profit out of the season of But I expect the majority of shop-keepers will their establishments. There is not, I think, a heavy either gloves or perfumes at the present me can read as I look up from my manuscrip Entresol avec boutique sur le Boulevart a The inscription is repeated with slight variations in every street. Flowers for your button-hole, for ur dinner epergne, are not in high demand-therefore, me a louer. The more fushionable tailors who had Military caps and coats sell briskly. sile or the Francs-tireur lays in his uniform by He commences with the head, takes off his rdinary coat, and girdles himself with a big sash, if a cur; with a belt, if a Mobile. In a day or so he is com-tely equipped, and very vain of his raiment. I think ishman is in a dressing-jacket and slippers.

comparative silence and desertion of the streets, ng, boon, and night, is to me incomprehensible After all, every deduction made, there must be 2,000,000 people in Paris. What has become of them I Last evening I was on foot for several hours drifting and ng in every direction. I stood on one of the bridges at 10 o'clock and there was scarce a sound to be heard save the gurgling and murmur of the Seine, the occan of a floating bath on the water, the chime of bell, and the note, very thin and distant, of a trumpetcall. No Marseillaise, no "Vive la Republique." Not that the people are not willing to shout "Vive la numer for impracticable enthusiasm. The buncombe a fact is now monopolized by the journals. The clever presentatives of the craft who are at this grave hour ntrusted with the interests of France, might make an appeal to the gentlemen of the ink-pot who are performhysterical epigrams in the newspapers. This is surely sm of an irrational character. I am glad, however, to record that the merry-men of the press have retired in their booths and no longer endeavor to tickle their pectators by gross caricatures which continue to perpeite Parisian ignorance. The idea that the Prussians are to a man brutes, wolves, robbers, murderers; that he Prussian soldiers fire into ambulances, and pillage the couses of the peasantry in the mere wantonness of conuest, is not believed, in spite of The Figuro sketches, and he still more recent representations which have been launting from the Klosks.

Hark, hark! the dogs do bark! and you know, as they ave it in the nursery, the animals are supposed to ind te a sudden influx of paupers. The dogs of war have cen slipped upon us, and the beggars have come to own with a vengeance. We have not only a plentiful bly of useless mouths thrust upon us, but a considerquantity of useless legs and useless arms and aflicted bodies. There are no police to interfere with these gentry, and the extradition order directed against appears to have served only to gauge the res f Paris as a city of impoverished and unsightly crips. There has been since Sunday, I learn, an important clus of court favorites and court triflers, who held to e were close to a wicked, an atrocious attempt of the lieve now, although I did not put faith in the ifferent rumors with which the air was agitated on the ow historical Fourth of September. The Empire was operbly appointed and upholstered with elegant fribth sexes. The Empire was splendid though rotton, and whatever happens to Paris it is the feeling of the more intelligent classes that the city and the nation is well rid of the corrupting despotism which enervated, moralized, and all but reduced it beyond hope of redemption to a helpless reliance on the abilities of a

# THE BALTIC FLEET.

FRENCH MISMANAGEMENT-HOW THE FLEET SHOULD HAVE BEEN COMPOSED THE REVERSES-THE NAVY TO FIGHT TO

THE END.
[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] COPENHAGEN, Sept. 3 .- Nothing is more diffi-

cult than to give an account of what the French squadron has done since its arrival in the Baltic, and especially to foretell what its commander, Rear-Admiral Bouet-Willaumez, proposes to do in the future. His action up to this time has been confined to blockading the coasts of Prussia, and making that blockade so effective as not to allow a single port on the coast any communication by sea. It must not be supposed that this is an easy task for a fleet composed, like the French squadron, of large vessels of great draught of water. It is sufficient to glance at a map of the Baltie Sea to perceive the numberless difficulties in the way of its navigation, especially since the lights on the Prussian coast have been put out, and false lights erected to deceive the enemy and attract him to shallow water or over

It requires at once practical experience and great pru dence on the part of the Commander not to be caught in the snares which are constantly laid for him. Thus the Danish sailors, who are the best acquainted with these shores, are agreed in regarding this expedition as ill-conceived, and are the less able to account for it, as the French expedition of 1854 and 1855 against Russia on the same sea should have taught the French better. The plan of campaign adopted is defective in several respects. After the reverse experienced by the French army and the invasion of Alsace and Lorraine by the Prussians, it ought not to be regretted that the squadron of Admiral Bouet did not make a military demonstration against the open towns on the Prussian coast, for an attack on Danzig or Stettin might have given place to terrible reprisals in the provinces occupied by the soldiers of King William. But it is very much to be regretted that the chiefs charged with organizing the French maratime expedition have not studied and understood its object better in the first place; and next, the nature of the sea on which the fleet was to operate.

The first thing to be done was to become masters of one of the small islands upon the coasts of Holstein or Schleswig, or one of many which have secure anchorage, and which are not defended. It would have been a base of operations and place of retreat-matters indispensable fer a squadron, especially when, as in the case of Admiral Bonet, a fleet cannot cast anchor in safety except by retiring into the waters of a neighboring neutral power. In fact, the French squadron never anchors. It is sub-ject to continual surprises in the night from the small Prussian arisos, which, coming out of the darkness from small harbors known only to themselves, boidly advance into the midst of the French fleet, either to reconnoiter or to blow them up by torpedoes. These Prussian vessels risk but little themselves. They move rapidly, and have but a small crew, and the taking of one of them would be an insignificant loss; , whereas, if one of their attempts was crowned with success, it would be an irreparable loss to the French fleet. It is, therefore, evident that the occupation of one of the isles on the coast would have been of the greatest importance to France. In neglecting it the French vessels, have been forced to take in coal on the open sea from vessels which bring it from France, and only when the weather permits. Now the French fleet must from time to time approach the Danish coast, compromising that nation, whose devotion to France has been suspected, and for which Prussia will certainly make it pay sooner or later, probably as soon as it can. Another fault is the manner in which the equadron of the Northern Sea and the Baltic is composed. The Prussian fleet being shut up at Jadhe, France should have sent some plated frigate to oppose a sortie of the enemy, and it was especially necessary to effect the blockade in a way less costly and more active; to have kenemy, and it was especially necessary to effect the blockade in a way less costly and more active; to have kenemy and it was especially necessary to effect the blockade in a way less costly and more active; to have kenemy and it was especially necessary to effect the blockade in a way less costly and more active; to have kenemy and it was especially necessary to effect the blockade in a way less costly and more active; to have kenemy and it was especially necessary to effect the blockade in a way less costly and more active; to have kenemy and it was especially necessary to expect the company in the control of the company and the fact that the company have a contracted for the company and the fact that the company have a contracted for the control of the c irreparable loss to the French fleet. It is, therefore, evi-

are defective for pursuit, not only because they are obliged to anchor far from the coast, but still more be-cause they may be surprised while at anchor. Prussia having no vessels of war in the ports of the Baltic, France should have contented herself with sending there two large plated ships, to defend the isle which might be the base of operations, and other vessels in case of serious attack. The rest of the fleet should have been floating batteries, gunboats, and dispatch boats of small draft, of great swiftness, and armed with a single piece

of heavy caliber. Instead of this we have in the Baltic seven heavy plated vessels and five dispatch boats, and the extent of the coast to be watched renders the cruising very difficult and dangerous. Admiral Bouet has been obliged to divide his squadron into two divisions; with the first he is blockading the shore from the Russian frontier to Rugen, and Rear-Admiral Dieudonne, who commands the second, watches the coast from the Island of Ruger to the fron-tier of North Schleswig. Up to this time these two squadrons have not had any encounter of importance with the Prussian fleet. In fact the longest pursuits have been from 30 to 40 miles and one may easily conceive that whatever may be the superiority of the French fleet, the enemy's vessels have always time to get into

first division of the squadron, are about to return to France; the former because of its great draft of water (30 feet), being of little use; the Flandre being unseaworthy. These two vessels will be replaced by the Rochambeau and the Armide, which are at hand. The Rochambeau is the former Dunderberg, bought in New-York. This plated coastguard vessel arrived in France in a very bad ondition, but it was repaired with care, and it has been the object of such great improvements that it is now one only guns of the largest caliber, and its average speed is 15 miles. The Armide is an iron-plated frigate on a new model, with a central turret. The appearance of these vessels is considered at Copengagen a sign of defensive operations; assuming, of course, that the disasters of MacMahon and the capitulation of the Northern army will not tend to a peace disastrous to France.

The news of these terrible defeats has fallen like a

thunderbolt on the fleet. Neither officers nor crews will believe it. As to the surrender of the Emperor, everybody is surprised, but few are pained at it. The French navy is by no means Bonapartist; most of the superior officers have given up Napoleon III. and his dynasty as lost. What they are anxious about is who is to be his successor. They are afraid of a Republic, because they fail to find in France men of republican spirit such as those of whom the United States of America are justly proud; nor do they know any one of their countryme capable of assuming the direction of affairs—especially when the enemy is marching upon Paris. The navy looks forward to evil days if the Revolution is to go on. Those who are alarmed at the prospect of a Radical democracy are already pronouncing the names of the Princes of Orleans. It is said that the Duke d'Aumale is in Belgium, ready to return to France and put himself at the head of the army. He has certainly left ineffaceable recollections in the army, as has his brother, the Prince de Joinville, in the navy. In the meantime, the iron-plated squadron will remain inactive. If France makes peace, it will immepeople are resolved upon a supreme effort, and if the patriotism of the country is master of the revolution, it will wage a pitiless war upon the German coast. All Denmark, as you may suppose, shares the anxieties of the squadron. Her old sympathies for France, increased by her recollections of the last war against Prussia, make her apprehensive of the results of this tremendous struggle.

### GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORTS.

THE GREAT BATTLES AROUND METZ-THE PRUS-SIAN ACCOUNTS OF HOW BAZAINE WAS

FLANKED AND FORCED INTO THE FORTRESS. The Staatsanzeiger of Berlin publishes the following official refort of the engagements between Bazaine and the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and Von Steinmetz, east of Metz, at Mars La Tour and Gravelotte, on the f14th, 16th, and 18th of August. we have heretofore given the official reports for Forbach and the movements of these two Prussian armies in the pursuit

movements of these two Prussian armies in the pursuit of Bazaine. The report is as follows:

The combats of the 14th, 16th, and 18th of August are closely connected with each other. After the defeat sustained by their advanced guard at Saarbruck on the 6th, and in consequence of the complete dissolution of their right wing under Marshal MacMahon, the bulk of the hostile army retreated on the line of the Moselle. The fortress of Thionville and the very important position of Metz, with its intrenched camp, gave extraordinary strength to this line. A direct attack upon it would have been difficult. The armies were, therefore, directed south of Metztoward the Moselle, in order to pass the river above the fortress, and so attack the enemy. The mevement of great masses, which could only be carried on in a considerable breadth of country, had to be secured by special precautions. The First Army, consequently, undertook to cover this march.

ATTACK ON THE FRENCH REAR-GUARD.

As the enemy for a time seemed disposed to await an attack on this side Metz, on the right bank of the Moselle, in a strong position on the French side, the nearest the First Army as to be able promptly to support it.

Meantime the other corps of the Second Army had already crossed the Moselle. The enemy consequently saw himself forced, in order not to lose his communications with Paris, to evacuate the right bank of the Moselle before Metz, as he could not venture to attempt an attack on our movement. The advanced guard of the First on our movement. The advanced guard of the First Army, pushing on toward him, promptly discovered this retreat, and in the encounter of the 14th of August threw itself on the French rear-guard, forcing it forward on the marching columns of their main army. The enemy was obliged to move round some of his divisions to support it, while on our side the entire First and Seventh Corps and some detachments of the nearest (Ninth) Army Corps of the Second Army joined in the engagement. The enemy was forced back, and pursued till under shelter of the cannons of the Metz forts on the right bank of the Moselle. This combat had, moreover, this great advantage, that it delayed the enemy's retreat. This advantage it was possible to profit by.

THE FIGHT AT MARS LA TOUR. Two roads lead from Metz to Verdun, the direction which the French Army hadito take in case of a retreat upon Paris. Those corps of the Second Army which had already passed the Moselle were immediately directed against the southern road, the one most easily reached, in order if possible to arrest the enemy's flank march on that side. This important task was brilliantly accomplished through a bloody and victorious battle. The 5th Division (Stülpnagel) threw itself on the Frossard Corps, which covered the enemy's flank. The French army, with almost all its corps, was gradually engaged, while on the Prussian side the rest of the Third Army Corps, the Tenth Army Corps, a regiment of the Ninth Corps, and a brigade of the Eighth took part. Prince Frederick Charles assumed the command. The ground first won by us in a 12 hours' struggle was victoriously held, the south road from Metz to Verdun was gained and retained, and the enemy's retreat on Paris by this road cut off. The conduct of our troops was truly heroic; our loss was very considerable, but that of the enemy infinitely greater, as could be seen by examination of the battle-field. Until the 19th it was impossible to bury the French dead, and the great number of corpses of that falle force. In the French official account the strength of our troops is rekoned at double its actual numbers. The Emperor's proclamation on leaving Metz, as also other French official documents, leaves no doubt that the main army had the certainly quite natural intention of retreating to Verdun.

The flank march by the north road, or by making a wide against the southern road, the one most easily reached, in

The flank march by the north road, or by making a wide detour further north, still remained possible. Although such a retreat entailed on the enemy great dangers, it appeared possible that he would undertake it, as the only mode of escape from a highly unfavorable position, since otherwise the army was cut off from Paris and all its means of assistance. On the Prussian side the 17th was turned to account in bringing forward for a final struggle the necessary corps, part of whom were already over the Moselle, while part had in the night thrown various bridges over it above Metz. At the same time the enemy's movements were carefully watched by the cavalry. His Majesty the King remained on the spot until, from the advanced hour of the day, no further movement of the emeny was to be expected.

On the 18th it was possible that the declsive combat might come off. In directing the troops it had equally to be considered that the enemy might try to escape by the north road; and that, perceiving the great difficulty of this, he might prefer to accept battle immediately before Metz, with his back turned toward Germany. His position, after the previous operations of the German armies, left him no other choice.

THE FINAL CONFLICT AT GRAVELOTTE. The flank march by the north road, or by making a wide

THE FINAL CONFLICT AT GRAVELOTTE.

On the morning of the 18th the First Army, with the eventh Corps, was posted south of Gravelotte, the Eighth Corps and the Pirst Cavalry Division being south of Rezonville (the First Corps of the Third Cavalry remained on the right bank of the Moselle, before Metz This army was first directed to cover, in the wood of

front of the strong position could be simulianeously attacked on the right flank. The Ninth Corps first threw itself on advanced detachments of the enemy. Toward noon artillery fire from the neighborhood of Verneville announced that the corps at that spot was engaged. The First Army was consequently ordered to occupy the attention of the enemy on the hights by artillery fire from its front. About 12:45 they opened a slow and well-directed cannonade upon the eminences of the Point-du-Jour, to which the enemy replied from numerous batteries. The thunder of the cannon was drowned by the strange noise of the mitrailleuses.

The position was an exceedingly strong one, and its security was increased through fortifications and by ranges of rifle pits; at certain points it had quite the appearance of a fortress. The attack could not succeed until our commanders had achieved the difficult task of so directing their measures that the whole of the troops were ready as well for the battle on the north as on the east, and the latter attack could only commence when it was apparent that the enemy had given up a retreat. It was not practicable, moreover, to completely carry out the movement, which was to envelop the enemy's right wing, and nothing remained but to attack the front of this formidable point. The struggle was long and difficult at various points. On the left wing the Saxons fought, and the Guards near St. Marie-aux-Chènes, afterward near the precipitious slopes of St. Privat-la-Montagne, then in that village and in Roncourt. On the right, at St. All, and beyond at Habonville, the wood of La Cusse and Verneville, as far as the northerly road from Metz to Verdun, the Guards and the Ninth Army Corps sustained the struggle, at Gravelotte and in the Vanz-wood up to the Moselle the Eighth and Seventh Corps, and from the further side of the First Posak a brigade of the First Corps took part in the fight, likewise some single Divisions of the Third and Tenth Corps, especially artillery. On the enemy's side the whole of th

### GENERAL NOTES.

Still another! The carelessness of druggists begins to demand stringent measures. Mrs. Clark, of Milford, Ct., has just lost her life through the "inadver-Milford, Ct., has just lost her life through the "inadver-tence" of an spothecary. She wanted castor oil; he sent her croton oil, that's all! A dose of castor oil is about a tablesconful, more or less; a dose of croton oil is one drop, given usualy in a pill. Castor oil is ordinarily kept by apothecaries already bottled; croton oil is kept by retailers in small quantities; and it is difficult to un-derstand how this Milford druggist had so much of it in his establishment. We state the story as we find it.

It is a standing tradition of the Niagara Indians, shared to a great extent now by the white people in the vicinity of the Falls, that the "Great Spirit" or Thunderer of Waters must have annually four victims sacrificed to his power. Curiously enough, a year seldom sacrificed to his power. Curlously enough, a year seldom passes during which at least four persons are not drowned, either in the Falls or the whirlpool below. This year an eld man of more than 70 years stepped into the breakers above the Falls, and, losing his hold, was swept over the frightful cataract. At De Vaux College, a student, daring his companions to wade into the whirlpool, was sucked into its terrific eddies, and instantly disappeared to be seen no more. A few days afterward a drunken father adventured, with his two children and a reprobate companion, into a boat above the rapids, and in their drunken orgies the little ones were thrown out and drowned, though the two drunken wretches escaped. So far, therefore, the Indians believe implicitly in the fourfold sacrifice, and each year's disasters confirm their belief.

Some witty divine relieves the monotony of

Some witty divine relieves the monotony of a stage ceach pilgrimage with anecdotes admirably descriptive of a certain style of modern praying: A Cape Cod clergyman one Sabbathhad prayed most earnestly for rain. He entreated the Lord to "uncork the bottles of Heaven and send down the refreshing showers." The drouth had lasted through August and a part of September. Tuesday morning the line storm began, and continued with great violence till Friday, flooding and continued with great violence till Friday, flooding the country and sweeping off bridges in all directions. Saturday night it set in to rain again, and Sabbath morning it was still pouring down. This time the prayer was as follows: "O Lord, we recently took occasion to entreat Thee to uncork the bottles of Heaven and send down the refreshing showers, but we did not mean that the corks should be throven away." Mr. Starr followed with a story of "Parson Howe" of Milton, Conn. On a similar occasion, if not during the same drouth, he petitioned for relief in these words: "O Lord, we want rain very much. The rye is suffering prodigiously. Of corn, we shall not have half a crop. As for the potatoes, it is all up with them; and there's the grass of Dencon Comstock's, it is as red as a fox's tail."

Illipois is in urgent need of some suffrage

Illinois is in urgent need of some suffrage evangelizer as vigorous and cogent as those who illuminate our Sorosis councils. In that heathenish State, 'Mrs. Myra A, Bradwell, Editor of The Legal News," has been refused admission to the bar, where Lincoln pleaded and Douglas ruled. Refused, too, because she is a woman, and is not, according to the precepts of Blackstone and the unwritten English law, recognized separate from her husband. The dauntless disciple of Kent, rate from her husband. The dauntless disciple of Kent, filled with an Amazonian resolution, does not take the stereotyped statutory "no" for answer, and carries her case to the more elevated and enlightened atmosphere of the Supreme Court, and calmiy awaits an opportunity to argue her own cause before the fog administrators of rural law in the Western countries. At the preliminary hearing a writ of error was granted and the case is definitively called for final settlement. Mrs. Myra so far has rather the better of her legal restrainers, as the action already taken brings her under cognizance of the Civil Rights act, and the natural sequence of that it is not difficult to see. The action so far recognizes the planniff as a citizen, and of course a citizen cannot be deprived of rights under the Constitution, for any cause save crime.

The Rev. J. G. White is a clerical character who travels in the West, and makes it his business to warn the people against the wickedness and corruptions of the Roman Catholic Church. Arriving at St. Charles. N. Y., he advertised a lecture on " Auricular Confession," (admission 25 cents), with "awful disclosures" of the wickedness of the priests, the lecture being given to "men only." The men went, and a great many of them took bad eggs and brick-bats with them; and while the reverend gentleman was in the very middle of his "awful disclosures," both the hard and the soft missiles were thrown at him with energetic freedom. Upon this, Mr. White drew that carnal weapon, a revolver, but prudently determined not to discharge it. If, as The St. Charles Clarion suggests, the lecturer "deliberately sought the notoriety of egg-martyrdom," then he doesn't need our sympathy, but is entitled to our congratulations upon his success, "Auricular Confession" is a famous subject for wandering lecturers, and "awful disclosures" are cheap at 25 cents for a whole evening of them. As for the Confessional, we fancy that it is neither better nor worse than the other social institutions which are about it—pure where the priesthood is pure, and mischievous where the church is corrupt.

Some enterprising person, with a zeal superior (admission 25 cents), with "awful disclosures" of the

Some enterprising person, with a zeal superior to his orthography, has furnished The Chattanooga Times with a touching item of local intelligence. John Robinsen's Great Circus was exhibited at Trenton, Tenn., on the 11th ult., and we are told that "the Rev. Parson Smith was sitting near the canvas in the shade [raseing the edg of the curtins." While thus engaged in peeping. the holy man received from a watchman "a severe blow on the hed with a hickry club, inflictting a cerious wound, though not considerd fatal." It was at first supposed that the parson, having doubts of the morality of such entertainments, had conscientious objections to going in, until he had satisfied his scruples. Subsequent inquiry proved that his was a nobler and a purer motive. He had, by the authority in him vested, forbidden his congregation to attend Robinson's Great Circus; but he had also some reason to suppose that a few of the flock, with the usual perversity of human nature, had disregarded his injunctions. "He was, therefore," says the correspondent, "takeing the names of them members of his church whom was in attendanse, that had gon in before he came up." Parson Smith may, therefore, be considered, in some sort, as a martyr, either to his creed or his curiosity. It must, however, have been a sad surprise to him, while diligently scanning the seats and ruminating upon the pleasures of excommunication, to receive such a tap upon what Mr. Pecksniff calls "that delicate and exquisite portion of the human anatomy, the brain." But Mr. Pecksniff mobly forgave old Martin, and really we hope that "Parson Smith" (firmly resolved to peep no more) will forgive the watchman, who, after all, did no more than his duty.

The evils to growing industries consequent that the parson, having doubts of the morality of such

The evils to growing industries consequent upon the frequently recurring agitation by Free-Traders for a change in the tariff are felt even in distant sections of the country. The South and the West suffer, as well as New-England and Pennsylvania. About a year ago, preparations were made for starting the manufacture of

## ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES-FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.-The Grand Lodge of the United States L.O. O. F. assembled in this city at 9 o'clock this morning. The attendance is very large, every State and jurisdiction, except Arkansas, being fully represented. All the Grand officers are present, except Deputy Grand Sire Stuart, who is detained by illness. After an impressive prayer by Grand Chaplain Venable, the Grand Lodge was declared opened for busiiess. The examination of credentials and reading of

Grand officers' reports occupied most of the day. M. W. Grand Sire Farnsworth submitted his annual re port, from which a few extracts are made. His report

schools, asy in the committees for general rollef, systems or locusities and perhaps foremost among savings institutions, life assurance, and last, and perhaps foremost among savings institutions, life assurance, and last, and perhaps foremost among the general jurisdiction—which is at once a powerful bound of anion and strength, and a profile source of instruction, enlightenment, and frainting ruppathy. A thorough analysis of these instrumentalities combined may supply a correct blose of the capabilities of our Order for good.

With regard to his enthusiastic reception by the brotherhood of New-York City and vicinity, when on the point of taking his departure by steamship to introduce Odd. Pellowship into Germany, the Grand Sire says:

It soon became known to the brethren of New-York that your Grand Sire was in their midel, preparatory to embarkation for Germany unon the business of the order. Immediately was the noble spirit of fraternity so characteristic of that jurisdiction, and which has so often and as generously been displayed in deference to this grand body, diffused as if by electric power throughout the cities of New-York was made the occasion of a most flattering the state of the complete of the power throughout the cities of New-York was made the occasion of a most flattering the state of the state of the content of the power throughout the cities of New-York and and the deep interest of the content of the power throughout the cities of New-York and the deep lattere and the deep interest can be a supply the content of the power throughout the cities of New-York and the deep lattere and the deep interest can be supplyed to the power throughout the cities of New-York and the deep lattere and

reaking out of the war, was unable to accomplish the object of his mission, he deemed it advisable to appoint a Special Deputy Grand Sire in the person of Dr. John F. Morse, P. G. M., who is now sojourning in Europe, to embrace the carliest opportunity to establish the Order in North Germany and Switzerland, and it is confidently believed that this project will, ere long, become an accomplished fact.

# THE ANTI-GAMBLING ASSOCIATION.

TRIAL OF ROWLAND R. WEST, PRESIDENT OF

THE ASSOCIATION. Rowland R. West, ex-President of the late Association for the Prevention of Gambling, was tried yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, City Judge Bedford presiding, on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses from Mr. Albert G. Hyde, on the plea of furnishing information as to the gambling habits of the employes of the firm [of Hyde & King. Assistant District-Attorney Fellows represented the people, and Mr. W. F. Howe appeared for the defense. Mr. Albert G. Hyde of the firm of Hyde & King was the first witness called. He testified: I am in the woolen business, at No. 54 Walker-st.; Mr. King and myself are partners: about the 7th of February last we received a note from the Association, and I went to their office in Nassau-st.; Mr. West was there, and introduced himself as the President, and Mr. Galway was introduced to me as the President, and Mr. Galway was introduced to me as the Superintendent of Detectives; West said that they had information with regard to some one in my employ, and I asked them what the information was, and they said that some one in my employ was gambling, but that they could not give direct information until I was a member; they showed me a book containing names of members of the association; they said that my partner had been gambling; but I declined to become a member until I received positive information of the actions of my until I received positive information of the actions of my partner; positive information was handed to me by Mr. Prescott at my office, and he brought me a receipt signed R. R. West, for \$30, what he expected to get for the infor-mation; the letter sent to me has been lost; it stated that my partner, Mr. King, had been seen in Chamber-lain's gambling saloons in Twenty-fifth-st., in company with Mr. J. L. Mott and Mr. Helmbold, and had won and lost money, and lent money to Mr. Mott and Mr. Helm-bold, and that his expenditures indicated a large income; I paid over the \$50, because they said they had furnished the information regarding my partner, and that it was true.

I paid over the \$50, because they said they had furnished the information regarding my partner, and that it was true.

Cross-examined—When Prescott, the attorney of the Association, came to me he said they had positive information, and I parted with \$60; Prescott said: "Why, there is not the slightest doubt about this; I would bet my life that he has gamibled and that this information is true:" he showed me the subscription book, and I looked over it, and I signed it in consequence of what I saw there; they told me that \$25 would constitute me a member, but as they said that it would be a little trouble to ferret out the case, I told them I would not mind paying \$50.

Re-direct—They said that Mr. King had red "English" whiskers, and a dark blue coat; but on my telling them, a few days after, that this was not the appearance of Mr. King, they said that they had made a mistake in the man, and that it was a Mr. J. O. King.

Mr. Jordan L. Mott testified—I am ironfounder in this city; I know Mr. J. L. King now, but I met him for the first time on Thursday morning last; I never saw him before; I have never been to Chamberhain's gambling saloonwith him; Mr. J. O. King was introduced to me on Friday morning; I never saw him before.

Mr. J. L. King testified—I am a partner in the firm of Hyde & King; the representations made to Mr. Hyde are false, and I was not in Chamberlain's house either in company with Mott or Helmbold; I went to the office of the Association to see about the matter, and I saw Galway; they said they were mistaken in the person, and that they were sorry; but that the detective who furnished the information was sick.

Mr. Howe, counsel for the prisoner, here moved to dismiss the cample of the Association to that the accused persons said that they had information to that effect. Counsel also moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the indictment stated that West feloniously stated that King had gamblied, when the truth is that the accused persons said that they had information to that effect.

by Mr. Hyde alone.

His Honor overruled the objections, and Mr. Howe

Bis Honor overraled the objections, and Mr. Howe took exception.

The prisoner was then placed on the stand and testified; I am President of the Association, and was such when Mr. Hyde came to see us; I did not see Hyde sign the book; with the exception of the charges of Hyde and Libby, no complaints have been made against us during the three years the Society has existed; Prescott was the scheitor of the Society; we use the term "solicitor" in the sense of a man who solicits contributions or orders, and not in a legal sense; a Mr. Selkirk acted as our attorney until lately; he was recommended to us by a gentleman in the employ of A. T. Stewart & Ce.; Hyde called on us on the 7th, and stated that he had called in relation to a letter which he had received; he stated that he had heard of the Association for some time, and had long desired to join it, and he would become a member; I gave him a description of the person accused of gambling, and he said he could not tell exactly whether his partner's whiskers were red, but that the only man in his store by the name of King was his

partner; I told Mr. Hyde that we didn't care to inquire into the matter of red whiskers, but Mr. Hyde said, "Well, I think, gentlemen, there is more in this case than you are aware of; the truth is, that my partner has sometimes been very idle and shiftless about his business; when customers come into the store he will hardly wait upon them;" Mr. Hyde also stated that his partner had overdrawn his account to the fextent of \$600, and had also yielded the articles of retreephiny independent bills.

upon them;" Mr. Hyde also stated that his partner had overdrawn his account to the fextent of \$600, and had also violated the articles of partnership by indorsing bills for large amounts; he said that he wanted us to look this up, and we said, as the case would involve some trouble, we thought it worth more than \$25, so he agreed to give us \$60, in order to work the case up; Mr. Hyde afterward came to our office, to explain that we were wrong, and wanted his \$25 back, and we told him that we had already expended some of the money, and that we could not pay it back.

Cross-examined—This Association never was chartered, and the authority of the Legislature was not sought by the Society; it was not a joint stock Association, and we never filed any papers in the Supremo Court of the State in regard to the Association, the Association first began with five members, viz.; W. R. West, Henry Galway, Jossiah Sturges, Charles W. Bartlett, and Nathan Nesbitt; I don't know where Sturges is now; I don't know where Bartlett is; I was President and Treasurer of the Association, and Galway was Superintendent of the Detectives; we never had any Trustees or Auditing Committee; the first letter sent to Mr. Hyde was written by me and sent to Mr. Hyde; the assertion in the letter of the existence of Trustees was a mistake; we had detectives in our employ; I was never expelled from a military organization at Brooklyn; I do not know that Galway was charged at one time with swind-ling.

Reexamined—I have commenced a civil suit against.

know that Gaiway was charged at one time with swindling.

Reëxamined—I have commenced a civil suit against
the editor of a newspaper for libel; we had canvassers
to collect the money; I have laid my damages in the
ibel suit at \$10,000, and I did not swear in the complaint
that Mr. Dana was about to leave his wife.

Mr. J. W. Dunham, a merchant, was then called for the
defense, and testifled: I contributed toward the Association for the Prevention of Gambling; I gave \$100 twice in
succession; they gave me valuable information, and fulfilled their promises to me.

Mr. Fred. A. Macy testifled: I am a member of the
firm of Valentine & Co.; I subscribed toward the Association for two or three years, and they did me good service.

The Assistant District Attorney, at this juncture, objected to the testimony as irrelevant, and argued that in
these two cases the prisoner may have kept his promise,
and yet failed to act honorably in this case. The question
was whether Mr. Hyde was swindled out of \$50 or not.

His Honor held the objection good. Mr. Howe then
summed up the case for the defense, and the District Attorney replied on behalf of the prosecution. Judge Bedford will sum up the case this morning.

## CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

At 2 p. m. yesterday the Board of Aldernen was to have held a meeting, but at that hour the members were in session as a Board of Supervisors, and the Clerk declared the Board adjourned without date. At the same hour the Assistant Aldermen were to be in session, but not enough appearing to form a quorum, no organization took place.

### MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Yesterday afternoon over 30 licensed venders were brought before Marshal Hart, for selling in the lower part of the city fruit, &c., on the sidewalk, in violation of the Corporation ordinances. The Marshal dis-missed them, saying if they were ever brought before him again for the like offense, their licenses would not only be revoked, but in addition he would fine them heavily. THE REMAINS OF ADMIRAL PARRAGUT.

Yesterday afternoon there was an informal

meeting of the Committee of the Common Council ap-pointed to make arrangments for the funeral of Admiral Farragut. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Mayor to communicate with the widow of the Admiral as to the time the funeral should be held, and her wishes in general upon the subject, so that the Committee can act understandingly. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

At 2 p. m. yesterday, the Board of Alderen, sitting as the Board of Supervisors of New-York County, was in session, Mayor Hall in the chair. The ordinance making provision for the support of the city and county for 1870, and fixing the rate of taxation upon real and personal estate, was read, and from it the following items are extracted:

TAX LEVY FOR 1870.

For State purposes. \$3,834,501 22
For City purposes. 7,656,390 12
For City purposes. 13,167,645 13 The following is a list of the rates of taxation for the

that of any city in the Union. The report was adopted at precisely 2:02 p. m.

William Alt and James Donovan were confirmed as City Marshals, and resolutions to the following effect were adopted: To pay \$1,000 for making stenographic report of Coroner's inquest upon the murder of Mr. Benj. Nathan; to pay \$6,905 sit to the laborers upon the new County Court-House, from May 22, 1869, to Sept. 10, 1870; designating the Supervisors to receive election returns in their respective districts; to pay \$3,310 to the Deputy Coroners for making post mortem examinations; to pay the bills of the Coroners for holding inquests for the quarter ending Jame 30—\$14,000; to pay the bill of the County Clerk, amounting to \$8,913 33, for official services, &c., to Sept. 1; and also to pay a large number of newspaper bills for advertisements.

### THE CITY SEWERS. Until recently the Common Council could

provide by resolution for the construction of sewers in any part of the city. The result of this power has just been made manifest. A contract was given out, under the authority of the Commissioner of Public Works, for a sewer in Avenue D, between Fifth and Third-sts., and a sewer in Avenue D, between Fifth and Third-sts, and when the contractor went to work he found a fine brick sewer from Fifth to Fourth, and from Fourth to Third-st, but not connected with the sewer running east and west in Fourth-st., and constructed 12 years ago, under a resolution of the Common Council. These short sewers the Commissioners of Public Works have ordered to be connected with the main sewer in Fourth-st., which order, it is expected, will lead to litigation, as the Commissioners made a written contract for sewers from Fifth to Third-sts., and the contract for sewers from Fifth to Third-sts, are connected with the old from Fourth st. Another feature of the discovery is, that the houses on both sides of Avenue D, from Fifth to Fourth-sts., and from Fourth to Third-sts, are connected with the old sewers, which had no outlet. When the sewers and the connections filled up, they remained so.

An investigation shows that there are hundreds of these short sewers, in the upper part of the city, that have no outlet; and the supposition is that they were built to give favored contractors of the Common Council profitable jobs. These useless sewers were constructed of pipe, but under the present direction no pipe sewers are built. Brick will be substituted, a material which, it is said, will last for years—a durability pipe does not possess.

# THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioners Bosworth and Brennan vesterday listened to 45 complaints against policemen, which were of no general interest. An order was issued from the Department, containing the following rules:

the Department, containing the following rules:

Whenever a member of the force off duty shall make an arrest in a precinct other than that in which he is assigned to duty, and the person or persons arrested must, according to law and the rules and regulations of the Board, be detained temporarily in a Station House of the Precinct In which the arrest was made, unless the Station House of the Precinct In which the arrest is nearest to the place of arrest, in which case the person or persons arrested shall be taken to the Station House of the Precinct in which the officer making the arrest is assigned to duty.

Members of the force, while in the School of Instruction, and performing high patrol duty, shall perform patrol duty during the first night tour, and not during the second.

Grand Roundsman Frank B. Randall, was made Acting-Sergeant and sent to the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and William Delamater of the Central Office was made roundsman.

### THE BOOK TRADE SALES. The attendance at the sales yesterday con-

sisted chiefly of those interestedfin Catholic publications, the day being given up to the invoices of P. O'Shea of this city, and P. Donahoe of Boston. The catalogue, in addition to a few standard works, included Bibles, prayer-books, sacred story books for children, poems, tales, legends, allegories and manuals. These were sold in great quantities, and the range of prices may be judged from the following examples: O'Shea's Illustrated judged from the following examples: O'Shea's Illustrated Bible, trade price \$22, sold for \$3.37; the complete works of Dean Swift, which are sold for \$3.5, brought only 75 cents; the Gentle Skeptic, original price \$2, sold for 65 cents; the American Republic, by O. A. Brownson 50 cents. The remainder of the books consisted almost exclusively of sacred works and treatises, which were sold at prices varying from \$50 to \$1.50. The sale to-day begins with Putnam & Sons' invoice of the works of Irving, Bayard Taylor, Thomas Hand, Father Hyacinthe, Mrs. Hawthorne, Prof. De Vere, &c. It has also several new publications of special interest, among them the "Sumyside Book," by popular authors and artists; Kennan's new book of travels, "Tent-Life in Siberia," &c.; Prof. Mailoy's Geology, and other new books not yet published. The event of Saturday next will be the offering for sale of the orignal copper plates of Audubon's great work on birds, which was published many years ago at a cost of over \$100,000. The price of each copy of the work then produced was about \$800, but they have since been sold for over \$1,000. The place are to be sold for all they will bring above the price of the metal.

# THE COURTS.

Sessions. This return was a discharge from the House of the Good Shepherd signed by Judge Dowling. Counsel said that Judge Dowling in his return had discharged Ade and he suppessed Judge Ingraham would accordingly release her. Counsel for the Institution denied the right of Judge Dowling to discharge the prisoner, and the Court so held; but gave Mr. Hummel time to obtain the proper traverse. Upon Mr. Hummel's return, soon after, he presented to the Court the writ, indexed by Judge Dowling, to the effect that he could find no record of conviction in his Court, except the commitment, and again moved the discharge of Ada. Judge Ingraham stated that he was of the opinion that she should be now released, but at the request of Mr. Shechan, counsel for the House of the Good Shepherd, the case was adjourned unterecords.

Kate Marsh was again in Court yesterday morning be-

### COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.—This Court opened at 11 yesterday morning, but no business presenting itself the Grand Jury was discharged until to-morrow, to prepare the indictments, and the Court adjourned to Monday. CITY COURT-BROOKLYN.

Andrew S. Wheeler agt. Oliver R. Ingersoll.—
This action was brought to recover the sum of \$4,250, the amount of a promissory note. The note was made Sept. II, 1868, by defendant, and made payable to the order of Col. A. M. Wood. Col. Wood indersed the note, plaintiff negotiated it and procured the money from the City Bank for Col. Wood. When the note became due, it was protested, and was taken up by plaintiff. The defendant did not deny making the note, but alleged that it was made payable to Col. Wood without any consideration, and that when plaintiff took the note he was well sequainted with that fact. It was also alleged that plaintiff knew that defendant had a claim against Col. Wood, and defendant also claimed that the note was passed to plaintiff after maturity, and not before. Col. Wood testified that there was full consideration for the note, and the jury therefore, under instructions from the Court, returned a verdict for plaintiff for \$4,711.07, the amount of the note, and interest. A. H. and W. E. Osborn for plaintiff; A. B. Millard for defendant.

On the 22d of August, William Gordan, re-On the 22d of August, which to be siding at No. 23 Governeurs, attempted to murder his wife and Catherine McConnell, and also to commit suicide by shooting. All of the attempts falled in their primary object, although each of the persons was badly wounded, and has since been in different hospitals. Gordan has been confined in the Penicentiary Hospital ever since, but yesterday was sufficiently recovered to be brought before Justice Ledwith at the Essex Market Court, and was committed to await the result of the inverse of the women.

# DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

THESDAY, SEPT. 20.

The French Mail by steamship Lafayette was not sent on Saturday last, but will be dispatched to-day, closing at the Post-Office at 10 a. m. Mails for Hallfar, N. S., per steamship Etca, from Pier No. 45 N. E., close at the Post-Office at 10 a. m. Steamship sails at 1 p. S. Sent Biernots, W. L., via Hallfar, N. S., per steamship Stra, from Pier No. 45 N. E., close at the Post-Office at 10 for Aspituwall, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American Ports, per steamship Alsaka, from Pier No. 43 N. E., close at the Post-Office at 10 for Sent Pier No. 17 N. E., close at the Post-Office at 2 p. m.

Mails for Burnos via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamship Minnesota, from Pier No. 45 N. E., close at the Post-Office at 12 M. A. Supplementary Mail, for paid letters only, made up on Pier No. 46 N. R., and closes at 2 p. m. Steamship sails at —.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested deliver packages addressed to the Now-Lord Associated Press of persons exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, G. Agent. News packages for the Journal of Commerce, Tokes, Tart. World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, & Zeitung, and New-Yorker Demokrat should also be delivered on the same persons. PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

MONDAY'S WEATHER REPORT-9 A.

MINIATURB ALMANAC. 

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

# PORT OF NEW-YORK ...... Sept. 19.

Steamanp Chy with the Control of the nd treasure. Steamship Victor, Oates, New-Orleans Sept. 10. mdsc. and pass Brig Catharine Morris, Clark, Windsor, N. S., 10 days, plaster, Schr. Gem, Endicott, Little Glace Bay 8 days, coal.

Schr. Gem. Endicott, little trince risky days, coat.
Schoonkars—River AND COASTWIFE.
Mabel Hall, Rondout.
Free Wind, Elizabethport.
Heroules, Elizabethport.
David Morris, Klizabethport.
David Morris, Klizabethport.
Cornella, Blizabethport.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Arrived, steamships George Appold, from Baltimore, Nereas, from New-York; sech: Satellite, from Iquique, dismasted Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 12.—Arrived, steamship Washington, from New-York; Pioueer, from Philadelphia.

New-York; Pioneer, from Philadelphia.

FOREIGN PORTS.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 13.—The steamship Calabria, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived at 4 a. m., and proceeded.

MEMORANDA.

The steamship Washington, Wallace, from New-York for Wilmington, N. C., before reported sailed from Beaufort, had put in on account of a broken rudder.

DISASTERS.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 19.—A dismasted vessel from 150 to 200 tans burden, was discovered of Chatham, Cape Cod, this morning, but the sea was so rough it was impossible to send assistance from shore. [Since accetained to be the Sr. schr. W. N. Crandail of Parabore.]

ROUBSTERS, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The schr. Howard came in collision with the schr. Dominion about 25 miles from this port on Lake Outstrie, last night. The latter filed and capsined. The crew were picked up and brought here. Both vessels are owned by David Andrews of Outsrie.

# Alachinerp.

DROPELLER ENGINE FOR SALE. One Propeller Engine, 40-inch cylinder by 3 feet stroke, with K TURN TUBULAR HOLLER. Apply to CHARLES W. COPELAND, 64 Broadway, New-York.

## Corporation Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the papel cation of the Department of Public Parks, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to THE OPENING OF NINETY-FIRST STREET, from Eighth avenue to the New Road or Drive, and from Twelfth avent-to the Hudson River,

from Righth avenue to the New Road or Drive, and from Twelfth avenue.

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Department of Public Parks, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New Fork, pursuant to the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New York settled. "An Act relative to the powers and duties of the Control Park," passed April 4th, 1976, and of the Act entitled "An Act relative to the powers and duties of the City of New York, are to after the may or plan of certain portions of the City of New York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 2th, 1987, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Saprain Coard in the First Judical District of the State of New York, at a Special Torse of said Court; to be held before the Honorable Ground O. Barkand, Justice, in the New Court-Home at the City 1841, in the City of New York, or Privacy, the Seventh day of Cotober, 1879, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereas, for the appointment of Commissioners of Sectimate and Association of the threely intended is the opening of New York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN.

BUSIAND.

But New York, September 19th, 1970.

Dated New York, September 19th, 1970.

Dated New York, September 19th, 1970,